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BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL

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WEEKLY BULLETIN - MINISTRY OF COORDINATION

Third Year

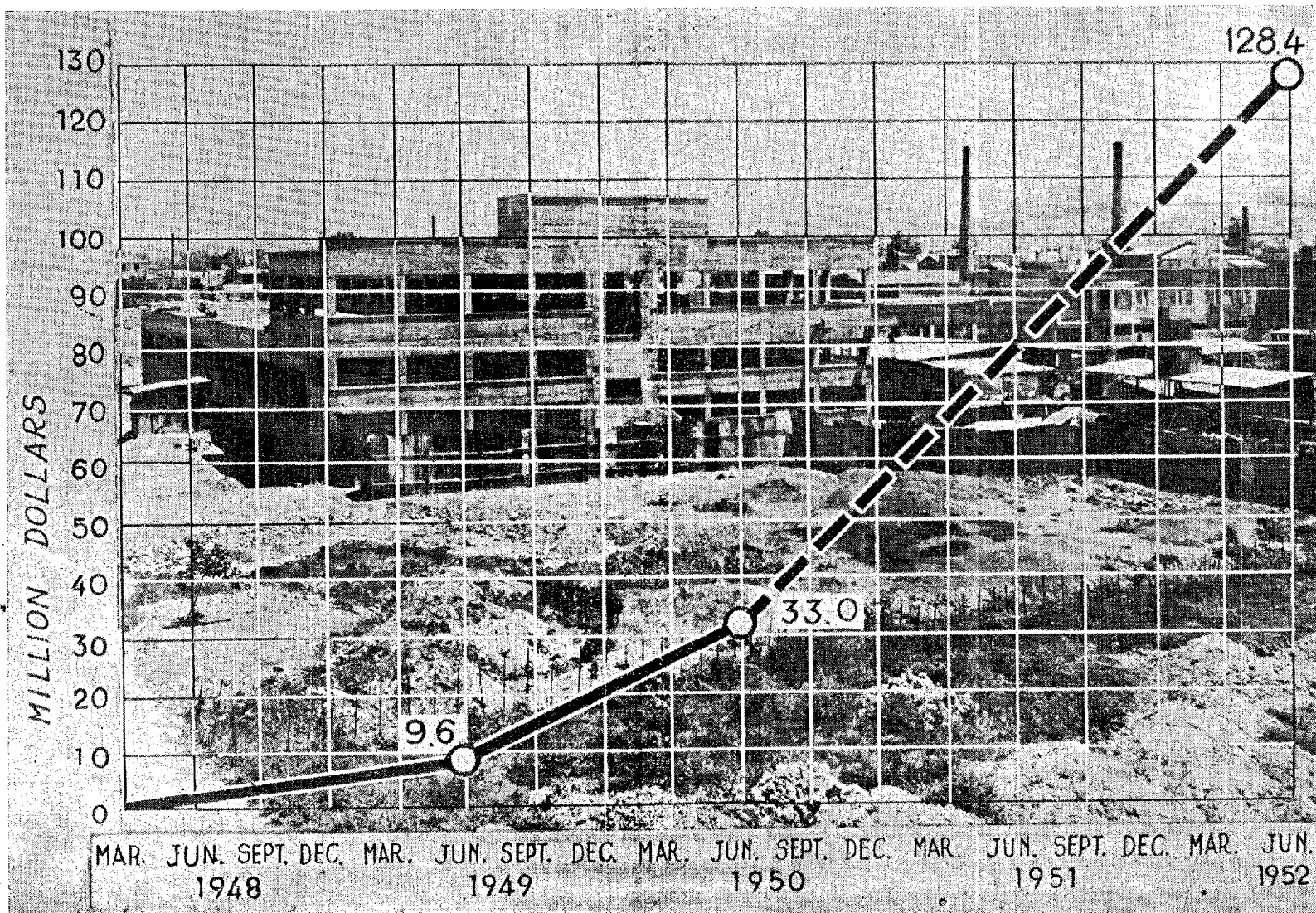
Wednesday, August 30th, 1950

No. 9

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THE RESHAPING OF GREEK ECONOMY



The total value of reconstruction loans approved to industry during the first two years of Aid covered the amount provided in the Program (see continuous black line). The dotted line shows the funds approved for release to 2001/09/06 : CIA-RDP83-00415R0006600070001-0

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WEEK BY WEEK

Throughout the whole of last week Mr. Sophocles Venizelos continued his efforts for the completion of his government, formed on August 21st.

With a view to the resumption of cooperation between the Centre Parties, say Press commentators, M. Venizelos had meetings during the past few days, with the purpose of arranging the participation of the members of these Parties in the government. As a result of these moves on the part of of Mr. Venizelos, the Democratic Socialist Party joined the government, and its leader, Mr. Papandreou, became Vice-Premier. The new members of the government who took the oath on August 28th, were: Mr. Papandreou, vice-Premier and Minister without Portfolio, Mr. Rendis, Minister of National Defence, Mr. A. Lambropoulos, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Exarchos, Transport and temporarily PTT, Mr. Theologitis, Minister of Public Order, Mr. Modis, Minister of the Interior, Mr. Averoff, National Economy and temporarily Supply, Mr. A. Kostopoulos, Minister of Hygiene.



The brief but clear and categorical statement made by Mr. Tsouderos on August 30th in connection with the outcome of his negotiations in the United States on the vital tobacco question, reveals the complete success of his mission. Moreover it puts an end to the allegations which were persistently made last week by a section of the Press, as to the failure of the former Minister of Coordination in handling the tobacco question.

Although an official announcement has not yet been made — Mr. Tsouderos has declared that he will make a detailed statement as soon as he returns to Athens — Press reports from New York emphasized the clear satisfaction of Mr. Tsouderos with the results of his journey. Mr. Tsouderos is reported as having declared: "In one or two months' time there will no longer be a Greek tobacco problem."

During the whole of his journey, while the negotiations were taking place, no statement was made by Mr. Tsouderos on their progress, and this to some extent contributed to the development of anxiety in Athens, following reports that Mr. Tsouderos had renounced the German market. Mr. Tsouderos himself put an end to these rumours, which he refuted categorically: "The problem is being tackled from both its aspects: the recovery of the American and of the German markets."

Moreover, according to unofficial Press comments, following reports of the acceptance of "compensation" by Mr. Tsouderos, American circles here hastened to declare that the U. S. Mission in Athens fully appreciates the importance of the tobacco question for Greece and is making every possible effort for a satisfactory solution.

However, they also pointed out the difficulties of

the problem, the final settlement of which requires the cooperation not only of Greeks and Americans, but also of the Germans who, since the war, have become used to American cigarettes, and do not appear very willing to go back to Greek tobacco. In this connection, there are however favourable prospects, judging from the statement made by the German Minister of Agriculture in Athens, on the placing of Greek tobacco on the German market. The Minister stressed the willingness of his government for an increase in the import of Greek tobacco into Germany. Furthermore, according to the Press, U. S. circles have pointed out that now that the whole problem is being tackled on the Greek side in a concrete manner for the first time, the U.S. Mission is making and will continue to make every effort to assist Greek tobacco and arrive at a solution to the tobacco crisis.

The visit to Germany and Washington of Mr. Paul Porter, Chief of the U.S. Mission, is also connected with the activities of the Mission in this matter. In Germany, Mr. Porter discussed the placing of Greek tobacco on the German market, with the Chief of the U.S. Mission in that country. The decision of the ECA Mission to Germany to make a fifty per cent cut in the dollars granted to Germany from ERP funds for the purchase of American tobacco, may be considered a result of these talks.

This is the first mark of success in the problem which Mr. Tsouderos has been handling during the past few weeks, and was very widely commented on in Athens. It was stressed, at the same time, that Greece must take advantage of the position and succeed in placing satisfactory quantities of tobacco on the German market.

Now, following the latest news from Washington, the problem is on the way to final settlement. Although the decisions which have been taken in Washington are not yet known, it is evident that they solve a problem vital for the recovery of the country. Naturally, as Press reports from New York point out, difficulties occurred even up to the last, in view of the fact that a great variety of interests were involved.

Mr. Tsouderos' view however that the tobacco question is not simply an economic one, but also a great social problem for Greece, since one tenth of her population depends on tobacco for its livelihood, appears finally to have convinced the U.S. officials of the vital urgency of the problem, and to have contributed to a favourable settlement.



At the International Wine Conference which was held in Athens at the end of August, the representatives of various countries were given the opportunity of exchanging views on the scientific, economic and other problems connected with the cultivation of vines and the sale of their products.

The official Greek representatives were able to explain to the foreign delegates the problems and difficulties which Greek producers are meeting in finding foreign markets for their products. Important contacts were made with the foreign representatives as well as with the German Minister of Agri-

culture, in connection with the sale of other Greek agricultural products in foreign markets. The work of the Conference came to an end on August 28th, after full agreement of views had been reached at the last session on all questions discussed among the delegates.

NEW STAGE REACHED IN INDUSTRIALIZATION

It has generally been admitted by all who have been concerned with the question of the industrialization of Greece, both on the American and on the Greek side, that this primary objective of the Recovery Program constitutes the only possible solution to the fundamental problem of the survival of the Greek people. The achievement of this objective will mean a complete reshaping of the economy of Greece.

Nevertheless, however outstanding a place it may hold in the Program, the development of Greek industry to the extent that it may constitute a basic factor in the economy of the country, cannot be achieved without the establishment of certain essential conditions, such as the restoration of security, the development of communications and the availability of low-cost power. During the past period, it was natural that special attention should be devoted to these factors. Security has now been restored throughout the country, communications, though they have not perhaps yet attained the normal standards, are nevertheless functioning satisfactorily, while following final approval by ECA, the implementation of the power program is now beginning. It is on this latter program that the realization of the industrialization program will to a very great extent depend.

Side by side with the execution of the power program, there must therefore also be a maximum intensification of the industrialization effort. Up to now, in this sector U.S. aid has been largely used for the expansion of existing industry, rather than for a wider reshaping aiming at a full exploitation of the country's natural resources and at tackling the basic problems of employment and the balance of payments. The industrial program has to be, and was, flexible. Furthermore, much research and survey work had to be carried out.

An effort is already being made to give special assistance to the basic industries and to those branches which will form the basis for a wider development of industry, without external assistance, as well as to ensure that the execution of the Recovery Program as a whole should contribute to the development of Greek industry. The time remaining until the outside aid now being granted comes to an end will be only just sufficient for the psychological and material conditions essential for the development of Greek industry, to be created. An effort will moreover be made to derive the greatest possible benefit in the direction of industrial development, from the aid utilized.

The above considerations dictate on the one hand

a detailed and clear-cut industrialization program which, without losing its flexibility, will properly direct the utilization of aid and on the other, the adoption by the State of a series of measures which, while maintaining the existing pattern, will display understanding and resolution. These measures should aim at creating the proper atmosphere for the maximum development of private enterprise to which, it must not be forgotten, the realization of the industrialization program has been entrusted.

There can be no doubt that side by side with the industrialization of Greek economy, there must be an adaptation of the State machinery, so as to improve administrative organization and permit the proper legislative measures to be taken, to attract the investment in industry not only of Greek but also, and especially, of foreign capital.

This will largely depend on the State.

There are also however, sectors which require joint action on the part of State and Industry, the latter term taken as meaning both capital and labour.

Thus, a special effort must be made to reduce the cost of production, improve quality, raise productivity and increase exports to pre-war and to new markets. This latter consideration will depend on the fulfilment of the first three requirements, and will be a particularly acute question when foreign aid comes to an end in two year's time. The expansion of exports must therefore begin from now, so that the transition to the new circumstances which will be imposed by foreign exchange requirements, may be smooth. The search for new markets must be mainly directed to the neighbouring countries, where however increasing competition will be encountered in the future from new industries which will be growing up in this region. A reduction in production costs and an improvement in quality will thus be vital for the success of this effort. It is expected that the Industrial Institute, the establishment of which is now under consideration for the purpose of conveying useful data and information in the service of Greek industry, will help in this direction.

As has already been observed, all these considerations necessitate close collaboration between State, private enterprise and labour. The State must create the proper atmosphere and set the objectives. These objectives however must go beyond a five-year period: they must take the form of a Long-term Program for Industrial Development. The realization of the program will depend on private enterprise, Greek technicians and Greek labour, so that Greek industry may reach the proper level of technical development demanded by the interests of the country.

THE PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION

SURVEY FOR PORTO LAGO FISH FARM

SECTOR 15. In accordance with the Ministry of National Economy Agreement signed on March 18th, the engineer to whom the preparation of a preliminary and a final survey for the Porto Lago fish farm was entrusted, went to Italy, accompanied by Mr. Speranza of the Ministry of National Economy, to submit surveys for the Nestos and Messolonghi fish farms to Mr. De Angelis, the Italian fisheries expert who visited Greek fish farms in 1949. They also submitted to Mr. De Angelis the survey for the Porto Lago fish farm, prior to its final drafting and approval.

Mr. De Angelis' detailed observations on various points of the survey were included in a report submitted by the engineer who prepared the survey and by Mr. Speranza to the Ministry of National Economy. At the same time, in a letter to the Ministry, Mr. De Angelis expresses his satisfaction with the manner in which the ideas set out in his report on Greek Lagoons were interpreted and developed.

Subsequently, the surveys were submitted to the Fisheries Technical Works Committee of the Fisheries Coordinating Council and were approved, with certain amendments. It is expected that the survey for the Porto Lago fish farm will be submitted in its final form early in October, whereupon the execution of work will begin.

SPEED-UP IN REHABILITATION OF REFUGEE FARMERS

SECTOR 16. Following the successful conclusion of the anti-rebel war, Greece has been faced with a particularly acute and urgent problem — that of the rehabilitation of the rebel-stricken rural population. The solution of this problem can only be attained through an acceleration of the Program for the Rehabilitation of Rebel-stricken Farmers, since, in view of the on-coming winter, time is the most vital factor.

With this object in view, the responsible official services came to the conclusion, after serious consideration, that the most effective way of speeding up rehabilitation would be to entrust part of the work under the Program to the Agricultural Bank of Greece, acting on behalf of the Greek State.

An agreement was therefore signed on July 1st, 1950 between the Greek State and the Agricultural Bank of Greece, by which the latter is entrusted with the execution of work under the Program. The agreement, effective from the date of its signature, was approved two weeks later, by the Council of Ministers.

This decision was taken in view of the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture was short of suitable personnel, whereas the Agricultural Bank of Greece could make available specially trained staff and was suitably organized. The work could consequently be tackled immediately by an experienced organization,

able to speed up the Program, while the Ministry of Agriculture would be in a position to concentrate its activity on other important matters, such as agricultural extension.

The articles of the agreement define the kind of work to be undertaken by the Agricultural Bank of Greece, as follows:

(a) The Bank will provide for the receipt, storage, stabling and distribution of goods, agricultural equipment, livestock, or raw materials for the manufacture of agricultural supplies, imported from abroad for account of the Ministry of Agriculture, to meet the needs of the rebel-stricken farmers.

(b) The Bank will provide for the procurement, by order of the Ministry of Agriculture, of agricultural supplies or livestock, as well as for their reception, storage, stabling and distribution.

(c) The Bank will make available the funds specified in each case by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(d) The Bank will debit the recipients of the above goods with their value, keep accounts and collect money owed.

The agreement further specifies the manner in which the work will be transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Agricultural Bank of Greece, as well as the economic and technical details of the work.

It is anticipated that the rehabilitation of the rebel-stricken farmers will be greatly advanced following these new arrangements.

SALTWORKS OF GREECE TO BE SURVEYED

SECTORS 23, 25. An agreement was signed earlier this month, between the Minister of Coordination and the New York firm of H. K. Ferguson Co., under which this firm will undertake a survey of the saltworks of Greece.

The survey will include a description of the equipment to be used and of the method of processing, an estimate of expenditure required for the procurement and installation of this equipment, as well as an estimate of the cost of the salt to be produced.

It will deal with saltworks in two parts of Greece: Messolonghi, for a production of 200,000 tons annually, and another locality to be chosen by the surveyors, for a production of 50,000 tons, suitable for the proposed soda industry.

The main purpose of the survey will be to ascertain the cost of the salt intended for the soda industry. It is estimated that 50,000 tons of salt will be required annually for this purpose. The survey at Messolonghi will include an estimate of the cost of the remaining annual production of 150,000 tons, with a view to the export of this salt.

It has been agreed that the total cost of the survey shall not exceed \$ 9,000, and the funds will be made available from U.S. aid. The final survey will be submitted to the Greek government within about 90 working days from the date of signature of the agreement.

MINERAL RESEARCH

SECTOR 23A. The potential oil-bearing areas of Greece are to be explored by a team of oil experts which has been set up at the Mineral Research Station, following a decision of the Minister of Coordination.

The team includes the well-known oil-expert and geologist, Mr. de Loczy, former professor of the Budapest Polytechnic School, and Greek and foreign geologists and geophysicists. A systematic investigation is to be made of all districts of the country, likely to yield oil, the exploitation of which will be economically practicable.

It is expected that during August, September and October preliminary work will have been completed to ascertain the most likely regions, as well as the extent of further geological, geophysical and of drilling work which will be required for the discovery of large oil deposits.

The emery problem has for some time past been occupying the Greek authorities. For a year now, the Mineral Research Station of the Ministry of Coordination has been carrying out systematic geological and geophysical research in the emery-bearing region of Naxos. Professor Gounaris, the special adviser on minerals and metallurgy, has already been sent to study the position which has arisen as a result of the decline in the sale of emery. The conclusions of his study are to be published shortly in the series of "Reconstruction Publications," and will form the basis for discussions between interested parties and the authorities, on the solution of the emery problem.

During September, two well-known foreign scientists, professor C. Renz and professor H. Reich, who have been invited to Greece, will be arriving to work with the Mineral Research Station.

Professor C. Renz, who is Swiss and has been engaged in scientific work in Greece for the past thirty years, will complete and make corrections to the general geological map which has been prepared by the Mineral Research Station, on the basis of various old maps and of work carried out by the staff of the Research Station during the past year.

Professor H. Reich of the Berlin Polytechnic School and the Universities of Munich and Göttingen is one of the founders of geophysics, applied in mineral research. In collaboration with Greek experts, he will draft a program of geophysical research for the discovery of deposits of useful minerals.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

SECTOR 24. A technical assistance project agreement has been signed between the Greek government and the ECA Mission, under which two Greek experts will be sent to the United States and United Kingdom to study the organization of state and private industrial research institutes. One of the experts has already left for the United States.

THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

SECTOR 25. Owing to the fact that various inaccurate reports have been circulated recently in connection with the iron and steel industry and the blast furnace, the following details are given for the information of those interested and of the public.

In the first place, the distinction must be made between the iron and steel industry as a whole and the blast furnace, since a fundamental misconception frequently occurs in this connection: the blast furnace is one phase of the iron and steel industry which consists of three operations: the production of pig iron in the blast furnace, the conversion of cast iron into steel and the rolling of steel.

Owing however to the great importance of the blast furnace, this term is sometimes mistakenly taken as meaning iron and steel industry, and as a result of this, misunderstandings have arisen. The exact position is as follows:

An integrated iron and steel industry, from the stage of the blast furnace to that of the rolling mill, has been included in the Revised Greek Long-Term Recovery Program. The firm of Mackenzie Engineering Ltd. was entrusted with the preparation of a survey for such an industry, and the Greek Delegation for German Reparations in Brussels was instructed to request that Greece should be allocated all machinery for such an industry which was available and suitable for this country.

Messrs. Mackenzie Engineering Ltd. submitted a complete survey which showed that the establishment of an iron and steel industry would be profitable for Greece, while the Greek Delegation in Brussels applied for, and obtained, the adjudication to Greece of many iron and steel industry installations, including a blast furnace.

After lengthy study of the matter by the Greek government and by American and Greek experts, in view of the fact that the blast furnace comes last in the establishment of an integrated iron and steel industry and must be set up after the other two stages have been already developed, the Greek government instructed the Greek Delegation in Brussels to arrange for the shipment of machinery for the iron and steel industry from the stage of the conversion of pig iron into steel and rolling mill equipment, but not to have any material shipped from the blast furnace itself.

Thus, equipment for the iron and steel industry has begun to arrive in Greece. As regards the blast furnace however, not only has this not been shipped, but moreover, negotiations have been started so that it should not be dismantled, and so that arrangements may be made for Greece to receive other material in its place. The negotiations in this connection are still in progress.

Consequently, machinery for the iron and steel industry not belonging to the blast furnace has now been arriving in Greece for some months past, and will continue to arrive. It is this machinery which is reported as being shipped from time to time. The blast furnace remains in Germany, and following

the decision of the Greek government, efforts are being made to have it replaced by other material, so that when the iron and steel industry is actually established in Greece and begins to operate, it may be completed with a new blast furnace, more suited to the requirements of Greece.

ASSISTANCE FOR HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES AND SMALL WORKSHOPS

SECTOR 26. A total of 40,000 million drachmae is to be made available for assistance in the form of loans to small workshops, handicraft industries and cooperatives in Greece. This decision has been taken by the Currency Committee, following recommendations from the Advisory Board which was established under the law providing for the control of credit, as well as an earlier decision of the Currency Committee reached in September of 1949.

This decision will be of outstanding importance for the future, since thus, for the first time, loans will be granted to assist a sector of production which has been hitherto neglected.

Of the total 40,000 million drachmae, 30,000 million will be spent on the purchase of raw materials and the remaining 10,000 million on the repair and restoration of buildings and machinery.

Loans will be made available through any of the commercial banks, after approval by the Bank of Greece. Interest will be paid at the rate of six per cent per annum on loans of up to six months' duration, seven per cent. for loans of seven to nine months, and eight per cent for loans of ten months' duration. A commission of one per cent. will also be charged during the period of the loan. The maximum duration of loans for the procurement of raw materials will be six months and for the restoration of premises and repair of machinery up to 24 months.

A Handicrafts Credits Committee will be established with the Currency Committee. This will consist of the English representative on the Currency Committee, or in his absence, the U.S. representative, one member of the Board of Governors of the Bank of Greece, the Director of Credits of the Bank of Greece and representatives of Greek handicrafts and small business organizations.

In no case will loans exceeding 25 million drachmae be approved to small businesses, nor may a cooperative finance one of its members to an extent of more than five million drachmae.

REPAIR OF KYMI HARBOUR

SECTOR 34. A third amendment has been signed by representatives of the Greek government, the United States Mission and the Port Fund of Kymi to a project agreement, making available additional funds for the repair of 68 metres of the main breakwater of Kymi harbour, as well as the reconstruction of part of the stone head of this break-

water and the repair of two gaps in the secondary breakwater.

The total credits thus approved, amounting to 3,400 million drachmae, are made available in the form of a loan from the Greek government to the Kymi Port Fund.

TUBERCULOSIS NURSING CONSULTANT TO STAY 6 MORE MONTHS AT THE "SOTIRIA" HOSPITAL-SANATORIUM, ATHENS

SECTOR 43. Following an application from the ECA Mission, the World Health Organization approved the appointment of Miss Helen Nussbaum, Tuberculosis Nursing Consultant as Director of the new School for Nurses established at the "Sotiria" Hospital-Sanatorium in 1949.

This School has been in operation for the past year, but the replacement of Miss Helen Nussbaum by a Greek certificated nurse will not be possible in less than six months, when the training of Miss Nussbaum's present assistant will be completed. In order to maintain the regular operation of the School, it has been decided to extend the stay of Miss Helen Nussbaum in Greece for another six months, enabling her to complete the training of her assistant as Nurse-Matron of the School.

Under a project agreement signed between the Greek government and the ECA Mission on August 28, 1950, providing funds to meet the cost of extending the stay of Miss Helen Nussbaum in Greece for another six months, expenditure of 59.7 million drachmae was authorized.

REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS

SECTOR 43. Under an amendment to a project agreement signed between the Greek government and the ECA Mission on August 27th, 1950, funds originally provided for the rehabilitation of disabled persons in Greece, are increased from 2,000 million drachmae and \$ 230,000 to 3,300 million drachmae and \$ 255,000.

Funds amounting to 1,800 million drachmae and \$ 205,000 have already been made available for projects carried out up to June 30, 1950. It is estimated that another 1,500 million drachmae and \$ 50,000 will be required for works to be executed during the financial year ending June 30, 1951.

GREEK DELEGATES TO JOIN STUDY MISSIONS TO THE U. S.

BRANCH 8. The Organization for European Economic Cooperation is organizing a group of European experts to go to the United States to study the preparation and exploitation of non-ferrous metals. This is a subject of particular interest to Greece, since it includes the mechanical processing of lead ores, which will be of great use for the exploitation of the Laurion lead mines.

On the invitation of OEEC, a Greek expert is to join the group who are going to the United States.

Greece has also been invited to join a three-member group of experts from European countries who are to go to the United States to study methods of treatment and utilization of water, sewage and garbage.

TWO GREEK FORESTRY EXPERTS TO TRAIN IN THE UNITED STATES

BRANCH 8. A project agreement has been signed between the Greek government and the ECA Mission,

to help in promoting the reforestation and mountain soil erosion control program which is now under way. Under this agreement, two Greek forestry experts on the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture are to go to the United States to learn improved methods of reforestation and erosion control. The project forms part of the program for technical assistance and agricultural rehabilitation in Greece.

The training of the two experts, which will last four months, will include instruction in Washington at the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as well as visits to Federal and State forest ranger offices.

GERMAN REPARATIONS

SECTOR 56. Progress in work for the dismantling and taking over of factories adjudicated from German reparations was as follows on June 30th, 1950. Up to June 30th, 1950, 666 factories had been made available for distribution, as compared with 652 made available up to the end of March 1950.

Of these 666 factories:

488 factories were taken over;

141 factories were partly taken over;

at 33 factories, dismantling had been begun; four factories had not been dismantled.

The weight of these 666 factories amounts to 1,243,834 tons, of which 1,181,233 tons, or 94.5 per cent, are accounted for by dismantled factories, and 1,023,476 tons, or 82.3 cent, by installations taken over.

A breakdown of these data by zone of occupation is given in the following table:

Zone of Occupation	Total Tonnage	Tonnage Dismantled	Tonnage Taken over
U. S. zone	160,957	160,623	155,516
British zone	1,042,694	986,076	834,802
French zone	40,183	34,534	33,158
Total	1,243,834	1,181,233	1,023,476

Figures for factories dismantled and taken over in respect of Greece, as of June 30th, 1950, are as follows:

Zone of Occupation	Total Tonnage	Tonnage Dismantled	Tonnage Taken Over
U. S. zone	13,064	16,064	11,381
British zone	88,602	80,729	69,145
French zone	704	697	697
Total	102,370	94,490	81,223

Note: For a comparison with corresponding figures for the first quarter of this year, see issue No. 93 of the "Battle for Survival," of June 14th, 1950.

GREEK SPAS

SECTOR 38. Following the article on Greek spas and mineral springs given in last week's issue of the "Battle for Survival," a table is published below

showing figures of attendances at spas during the pre-war years of 1938 and 1939 as compared with the post-war years of 1948 and 1949.

SPA	NUMBER OF BATHS				PERCENTAGE
	1938	1939	1948	1949	
1. Aidipsos	110.591	60.625	190.339	235.189	23.05
2. Loutraki	159.862	122.925	117.083	128.718	12.62
3. Methana	60.264	89.478	137.192	125.334	12.30
4. Vouliagmeni	6.679	23.116	116.458	113.500	11.12
5. Langada	60.000	55.396	61.694	79.511	7.79
6. Sedes	32.500	47.524	66.716	57.461	5.63
7. Kaiapha	27.810	27.784	—	54.076	5.30
8. Kammena Vourla	30.372	20.247	17.397	34.815	3.41
9. Thermopylae	9.442	8.553	800	18.650	1.83
10. Thermae (Mytilene)	9.910	10.273	—	12.674	1.24
11. Kremasti Valti	4.246	4.117	1.974	10.941	1.07
12. Lintza Yeniseas	10.700	8.564	4.570	11.610	1.14
13. Kythnos	8.132	6.300	11.954	9.519	0.93
14. Selianitika	9.621	8.322	2.938	9.468	0.92
15. Ikaria	—	—	—	8.249	0.81
16. Eleftherai	11.963	17.151	—	8.101	0.80
17. Nea Apollonia	19.181	13.131	—	5.941	0.59
18. Nisiros	—	—	6.129	5.700	0.55
19. Arachovitika	—	—	6.106	4.923	0.48
20. Aigina	510	508	2.711	4.200	0.41
21. Kolpos Gheras	—	—	—	2.055	0.20
22. Stachti Poriri	1.836	50	—	2.923	0.28
23. Myrtia	—	2.589	3.628	2.920	0.28
24. Heraia	5.147	3.412	—	2.642	0.25
25. Polychnito	—	—	—	1.925	0.19
26. Thermae Kourtsi	2.713	1.041	1.119	1.312	0.13
27. Vromoneri	2.184	2.484	1.243	1.034	0.10
28. Adamas (Milos)	1.672	991	836	1.006	0.10
29. Kounoupeli	1.069	1.236	—	700	0.07
30. Ypati	57.752	46.880	6.000	42.000	4.11
31. Mourtsiano	2.823	1.944	11.574	9.500	0.97
32. Nigrita	20.241	21.663	—	13.571	1.33
33. Kaisa—Dranitsa	6.476	3.599	—	—	—
34. Kyllene	11.180	14.718	—	—	—
35. Kavassila	2.164	988	—	—	—
36. Echinis	823	612	—	—	—
37. Bithoulki	2.290	1.625	—	—	—
38. Paliosaraga	8.176	7.623	—	—	—
39. Platistomon	10.194	9.940	—	—	—
40. Smokovo	41.056	26.362	—	—	—
41. Sidirokastron	23.666	22.970	—	—	—
42. Pherrai	22.205	20.134	—	—	—
43. Ardea	20.610	14.233	—	—	—
44. Frasinia	976	468	—	—	—
45. Aghios Varvaros	2.037	1.786	—	—	—
Total	819.075	731.362	768.151	1,020.178	100 %

BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL

WEEKLY BULLETIN - MINISTRY OF COORDINATION

Third Year

Wednesday, September 6th, 1950

No. 10

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RECOVERY PROGRAM TO AID EPIRUS HOME INDUSTRIES



A project agreement has been signed between the Greek government and the ECA Mission, making credits available to assist home industries in Epirus, as a part of the program to improve economic conditions in areas where agricultural income is particularly low. This agreement is of an experimental nature and aims at improving methods of peasant production and at establishing closer contact between the producers and their markets. The photograph shows a "nomad" loom of the type in use in Epirus. During the years spent far from their home villages, rebel-stricken refugees from Epirus used such looms to weave materials which they sold in their temporary settlements, thus providing themselves with a supplementary income.

THE "BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL"

SEPTEMBER 1948 - SEPTEMBER 1950

The present number of the "Battle for Survival" marks the start of the third year since it was first published. On September 4th, 1948, the first issue appeared, during the first week of the establishment of the Greek Recovery Program Coordinating Office. Since then, the "Battle for Survival" has reported the course of the Greek people's struggle for survival, to which it also makes its contribution and from which its title was taken.

The aim of the "Battle for Survival" has been and remains to bring before the public objective information on all aspects of the problems and progress of Greek Reconstruction. It first appeared during the dark days of the anti-rebel war, when Greece was fighting one of the hardest and certainly the most critical battles of her long history. Then, the slogan was:

"Reconstruction must go on, even if not perfect. Practice and experience will help to make it so."

In the same way, disregarding the inadequacy of the available facilities, the "Battle for Survival" took up the task of bringing the facts before the

public—in itself a contribution to the work of reconstruction.

Looking back on the two years which have passed, we may feel optimistic as to the future. From a four-page bulletin with a circulation of a few hundred copies, the "Battle for Survival" has expanded into a periodical covering activities in all sectors, and of all agents of reconstruction. Its circulation has now reached several thousand copies.

It is now about to embark on its most important task so far: the follow-up of the program for the third year of recovery, which will be the backbone of the entire reconstruction effort. Its present circulation is roughly, 11,000 copies, of which 3,500 are in English. It is received by all persons in Greece and abroad, connected with, or interested in, reconstruction.

Looking towards the future with its immense problems to be solved and difficulties to be overcome, we can see that there are new duties for the "Battle for Survival" in the service of the reconstruction effort.

Resolved to carry out these duties to the best of our ability, we are embarking on the third year since the first publication of the "Battle for Survival."

WEEK BY WEEK

The speed-up of work in the sector of electrification formed the subject of several conferences between Mr. Cisler, Power Advisor to ECA Washington, Mr. Sutherland, Power Advisor of OSR, and Greek and U.S. officials. Before their departure for the U.S. capital, via Paris, the two U.S. visitors flew over the four sites of the hydro-electric and thermal power plants, where work has already begun. During a conference attended by a large number of Greek and U.S. officials and experts, Mr. Cisler had the opportunity of expressing his full satisfaction at the commencement of the work, and of stressing particularly the fact that Greece was the only country to succeed in starting the operation of a national network, instead of separate enterprises. At a dinner given in their honour by Mr. Venizelos, the Prime Minister, both U.S. officials declared that they would do all in their power to promote the successful electrification of the country, for which work had been begun.

★

It is officially announced that Mr. Walter Burke, a U.S. power specialist, has been engaged under contract with the Greek State, as general manager of the Public Power Corporation which is being established by the Greek government to operate the power projects in Greece. It is expected that this Corporation will employ about 200 Greek specialists and 15,000 workers.

★

The question of the blast furnace has again been discussed in the Press. In this connection, it is announced "from an authoritative source" that Greece has never abandoned the view that a blast furnace must be established in the country. As regards the blast furnace allocated as a part of German reparations, the government Coordinating Council has unanimously decided that its establishment is not a matter of immediate urgency, since the blast furnace cannot operate until a steel industry has been sufficiently developed. It was consequently decided that Greece should take other reconstruction material from Germany, in place of the blast furnace, the procurement of which would

be postponed till 1953, when Greece could obtain a modern blast furnace, suited to the particular requirements of her metal-working industry. As regards material from the blast furnace which has arrived so far, (pipes, etc.) it will be possible for these to be used for other purposes in industrial reconstruction.

★

According to an announcement from Mr. Phocion Zaimis, the Minister of Coordination, the Currency Committee has decided to make available a sum equal to 25 per cent of the deposits of the Commercial Banks with the Bank of Greece "for the granting of loans beneficial to the economy of the country, so as to reduce withdrawals on Bank of Greece capital for the granting of loans and at the same time facilitate the Commercial Banks in the granting of loans." Fifty per cent of the value of loans granted will be derived from the compulsory deposits of the Commercial Banks with the Bank of Greece, and the remaining fifty per cent from the availabilities of the Banks themselves. As a result of this measure, on which the Banking Advisory Council gave a favourable opinion, 60,000 million drachmae out of the compulsory deposits of the Banks with the Bank of Greece, will be unfrozen. The Commercial Banks will invest an equivalent amount from their own resources to complete the total amount of these loans to Greek economy (120,000 million drachmae.)

★

During the week which has just come to a close, the Greek delegates who are to attend the annual conference of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction, left for Paris, where the conference is to meet. After special invitation, directors of Greek Banks are to take part in the meetings of the International Reconstruction Bank.

★

The Greek Delegation to OEEC in Paris has announced that on September 1st an agreement was signed with the Belgian Delegation, under

which 350 million Belgian francs are to be made available to facilitate transactions between the two countries, until the intra-European Payments System comes into operation. As a result of this agreement, impetus will be given to trade between this country and Belgium, based on mutual interests.

★

Replying to questions from the Press on the position of Greek economy and the progress of reconstruction in this country, Mr. Paul Porter, Chief of the ECA Mission, who is at present in New York, stated that "there has been a marked improvement in the overall economic position of Greece, despite the unfavourable effect on the country of the rebel war," and he stressed the fact that agricultural and industrial production had risen above the pre-war level. Concluding, Mr. Porter declared that the situation was improving continuously.

Mr. Porter's statement had the most favourable repercussions among the Greek public whose moral contribution to Greece's upward struggle for reconstruction and recovery is of the utmost importance.

★

Mr. Ricketts and Mr. Harris, senior members of the staff of a U.S. firm specialising in the organization of State administrative and accounting services, have left for Washington. By October 15th, they will have prepared a report on the need for reform in the administrative and accounting systems of the Greek State. According to the Press, the U.S. experts will recommend the import of new mechanical equipment for organizing these services, particularly the taxation services.

The proposed reforms will result in the simplification and speeding up of work, as well as a reduction in the staff required.

GREEK HANDICRAFTS

EPIRUS HOME INDUSTRIES PROJECT AGREEMENT

SECTOR 27. Last week the signing was announced of a project agreement between the Greek government and the ECA Mission, making available funds for the financing of handicraft production in Epirus. This is the first time that Marshall Plan credits are to be made available for assistance to handicrafts in Greece. The project agreement is an amendment to the draft agreement proposed by the Ministry of Coordination, on the basis of conclusions reached after an on-the-spot investigation of production and consumption problems of handicrafts in Epirus (see "Battle for Survival." No. 72, January 1950).

In this article an account is given of the handicraft industry from the economic aspect and as a problem directly connected with the level of agricultural income.

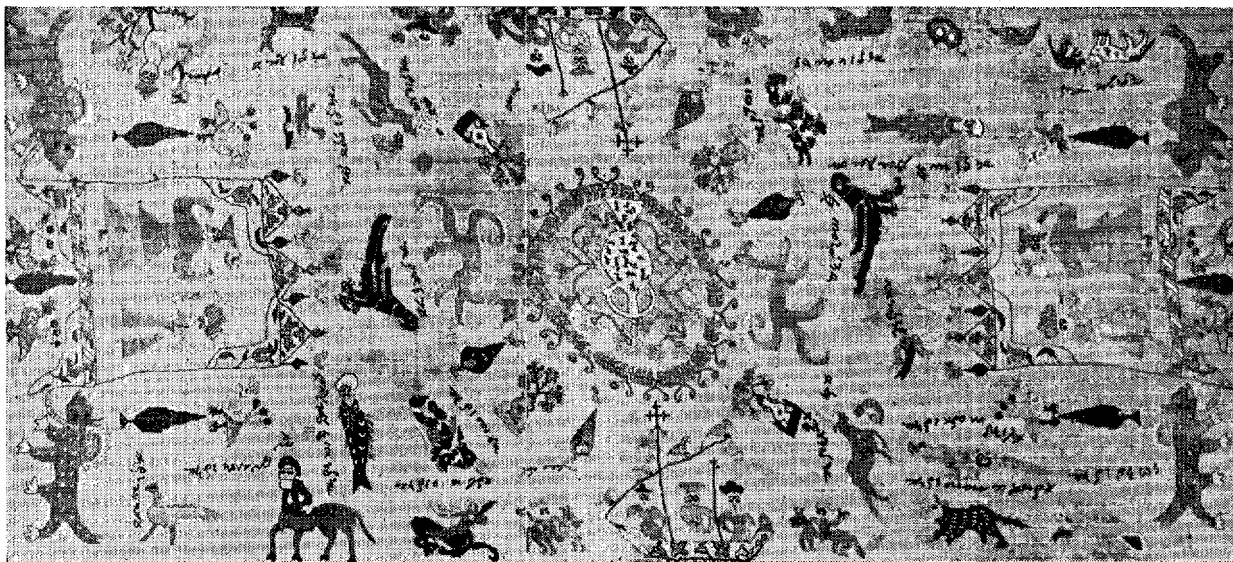
Handicrafts are mainly produced in the home, at times when the farmer or his family are not engaged in agricultural work. They are intended to supply the goods which cannot be bought owing to the great difference between agricultural and urban income. However, handicraft production also yields a supplementary cash income, with which the farmer may buy goods in the nearby urban centre or from other rural areas.

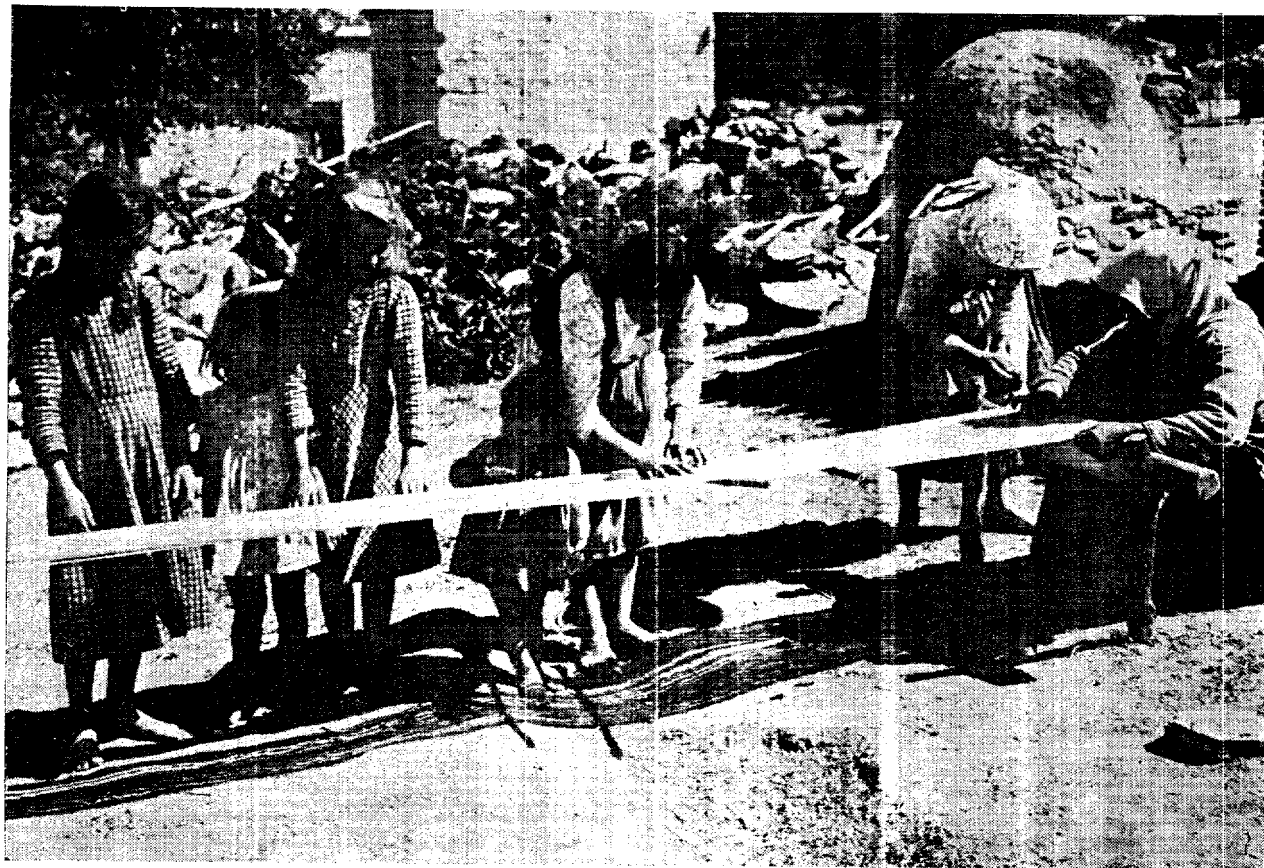
Usually, the workers consist of the farmer's own family, but occasionally outside workers are employed, in cases where output is greater and is intended to meet orders from private persons or for country fairs.

The raw materials used are usually produced locally, although sometimes they come from other parts of the country or even from abroad. In the case of the old-established silversmith's craft of Epirus, the silver comes either from the capital from old silver which is melted down, or directly from the Laurion mines, or even from abroad. Another example in the past was the Cooperative of Ambelakia which possessed the secret of dyeing with madder and supplied the whole of the Near and Middle East market with dyed cotton goods, using Macedonian cotton as its raw material.

The part played by labour costs in the cost of production loses its importance in the case of

Eighteenth century embroidery (Benaki Museum)





Setting the warp.

handicrafts, since the persons employed in this production would be idle if they were not engaged in handicrafts. For this reason, the farmer relies on handicraft production for his needs, since he cannot afford to buy in the town, owing to the low level of agricultural income.

The equipment used in handicraft production is naturally primitive, following the local tradition of each particular region. As regards weaving, the hand-operated peasant loom is to be met with all over Greece. Its output is low, but sufficient to meet the demands, when no time factor is involved. The simple weaving equipment, spinning wheel, carding machine and the peasant dyeshop have remained unchanged throughout the centuries, and the primitive character of the looms is the main cause of the low output of the Greek handicraft industry.

As compared with the cost of industrial goods, the cost of production of handicrafts must be considered high, if the articles are intended for consumption in the towns. Owing to the fact that new markets must be found however—in the towns in addition to country fairs, and even outside Greece—there arises immediately the problem of improving methods of production and processing, as well as of adaptation to current taste, without of course abandoning the aesthetic tradition of each particular region, so that the products of the handicraft industries in rural Greece may enter urban and other markets with a high income level.

In the past unfortunately, no effort was made by the State either for the improvement of methods of production, or towards finding new markets. It is to tackle these two basic problems that the recently signed project agreement is intended.

The problem of marketing handicraft products is a particularly difficult one, because generally speaking there is no contact between the producer

and consumer. The producer is unaware of the needs of the market. This is true not only in cases where the market is the town, or the capital, but also in the case of other rural areas and country fairs. Often there is no demand for the article produced, owing to the lack of contact between producer and consumer. Consequently production will depend on the available markets which will determine details of quality and design.

With regard to the results of an attempt to organize handicraft production, the following examples are given:

A. The Workshops of the Pyrgos Vocational Training School (Tinos).

The school first started work in 1947 with cash capital of 1,420,045 drachmae, a gift of four parcels of cotton and 21 out-of-date looms.

In two years, the following results were achieved;

Balance	1,420,045
Value of goods sold in Pyrgos, Athens and Tinos	32,128,595
Total	33,548,640
Wages and payments to weavers	12,460,630
Raw materials	18,465,350
Accessories and repairs to looms	454,700
Salary of managers	1,270,000
Miscellaneous expenses	755,500
Total	33,426,430
Balance	122,210
	33,548,640

In other words, on December 31st, 1949, the school

had a credit balance of 122,210 drachmae in cash and 11,262,050 drs. in raw materials and finished goods.

Most of the articles produced were sold in Pyrgos itself; the remainder went to Tinos and Athens.

B. The U.N. Welfare Mission

Embroidery work at Attica Welfare Centre:

Initial capital (1947)	2,125,000
Various credits made available.....	14,295,400
Interest, profits on sales, etc.....	2,385,000
	<hr/> 18,805,400

On December 31st, 1949 the assets were as follows:

Cash	9,878,550
Materials and finished goods..	8,397,850
Various sums owed	529,000
	<hr/> 18,805,400

During the two and a half years from 1947 to 1949, the value of sales amounted to 62,632,300 drachmae and payments to women workers 68,781,100 drachmae.

The U.N. Welfare Mission gave guidance in the embroidering of small articles, such as book-marks, table sets, etc. so that sale would be ensured. The designs were copied from traditional, popular ones, retaining only the basic pattern so as to keep the cost low.

The average monthly income derived amounted to 203,000 drachmae per embroidress which is a satisfactory figure for supplementary earnings from work in the home.

The Aims of the Program

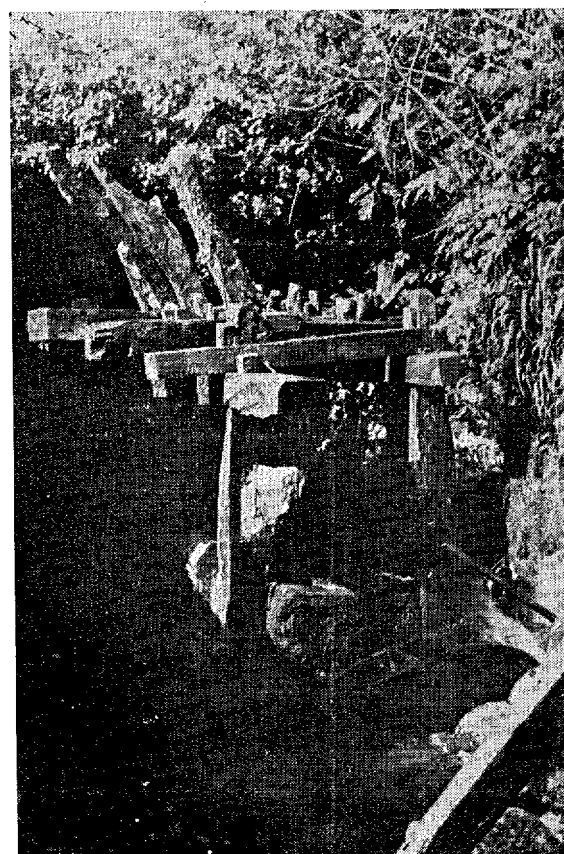
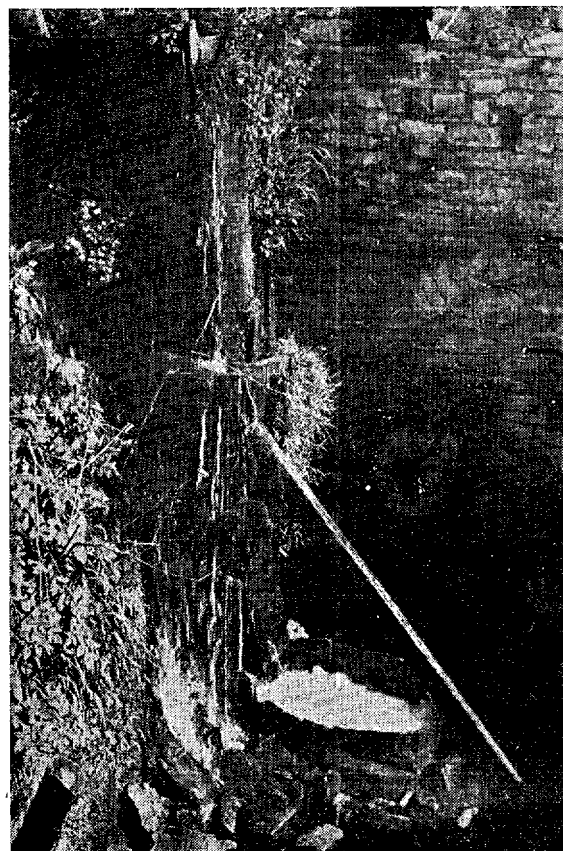
The project agreement provides for the establishment of a handicrafts centre in Jannena, and of a permanent pavilion where the best home industry products will be on show, so that they may be accessible to the market. It is hoped that this exhibition will lead to the development of a sound competitive spirit among the producers, and freedom to choose the products to be exhibited is to be left to those responsible for the implementation of the program, so that there should be some profit incentive to produce the better articles.

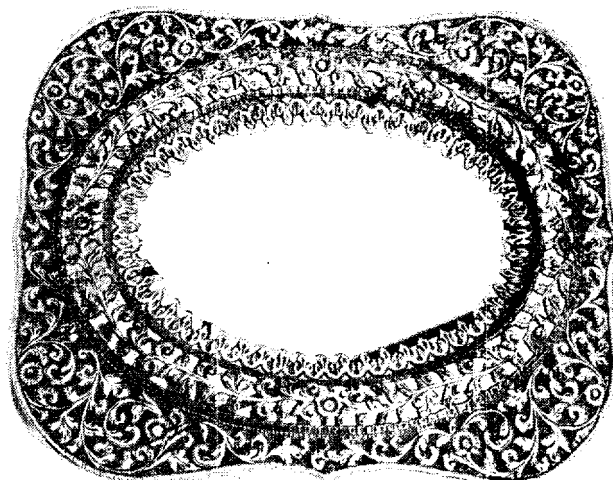
This method of directing production is modelled on earlier efforts such as that of the United Nations Welfare Mission already mentioned, and those of the Social Welfare Centres established at Kozani and Argos Orestikon in cooperation with "Swiss Aid to Greece." For the application of this method, the existence of some initial capital for the purchase of raw materials from the producers, is necessary. Thus relations between producer and consumer are placed on a purely commercial basis. From this point of view, the Epirus Home Industries Project Agreement constitutes an experiment, since a public service is to carry out a program based on commercial methods.

With regard to production and processing equipment, the program provides for the procurement of improved installations. Equipment will be made available to the weavers on a long-term credit basis, so that the scheme should be more than simply a welfare program, and so that the payment of interest on the loans may be easy.

As regards methods of processing and production,

Water-processing for woollens: this process consists in using the power of a small waterfall for the treatment of woollens. Above: The water falls into a receptacle in which the cloth is shaken up and beaten for several hours. Below: Wooden hammers with an alternating motion, are operated by the waterfall which passes through a small turbine, seen on the right of the picture.





Epirus silverware: an old frame in which the arabesques of filigree work are imitated.

particular emphasis is laid in the project agreement on the guidance and training of the weavers in better methods, and use of suitable designs, colours and processes. The effectiveness of this guidance will depend of course upon the selection of the proper instructors and upon their contacts with the weavers.

Epirus Home Industries

1. Weaving. The "velentza" and "flokoti" (homespun woollen materials) as well as rugs, are to be found all over Epirus, particularly in the mountain regions, where clothing is provided by the peasant loom. The existence of a weaving tradition frequently enabled rebel-stricken peasants to make a small income with the help of primitive looms constructed locally, with which they produced goods for sale in the urban centres. A typical example of such a loom is the portable nomad loom, consisting of a wooden reed which the weaver carries with him, to be fixed to a loom which he makes wherever he happens to be. This small loom is also to be found not far from Athens, at Bala, near Ekali, where the nomad population of stock-breeders use it during the spring and summer to make all their clothing.

Decorative fabrics and embroideries are produced in many parts of Epirus. Unfortunately, lack of contact between the market in Athens and the centres of production has made the sale of these articles difficult.

One of the problems connected with peasant weaving is that of dyes. In Epirus, the use of vegetable dyes including walnut, acorn, madder, saffron and indigo blue, has been highly developed. The re-introduction of vegetable dyes is a problem which has been investigated in large centres of production, such as the Gobelins, the French Tapestry Institute, and the British firm of Liberty's. Since their establishment, Liberty's have attempted to perfect old Chinese dye formulae, and they possess about 2,000 recipes for the use of vegetable dyes on silks, which is a particularly difficult process. In Greece, the problem of using vegetable dyes on silks has occupied experts for some years past, and exceptionally satisfactory results have been achieved. With regard to the use of vegetable dyes on wool, a matter principally of interest to the Gobelins, there are in Greece experts on this subject, thanks to whom the secrets of many dye formulae used in the villages of Epirus have been preserved and may be profitably exploited.

In the case of articles for which there is a wider

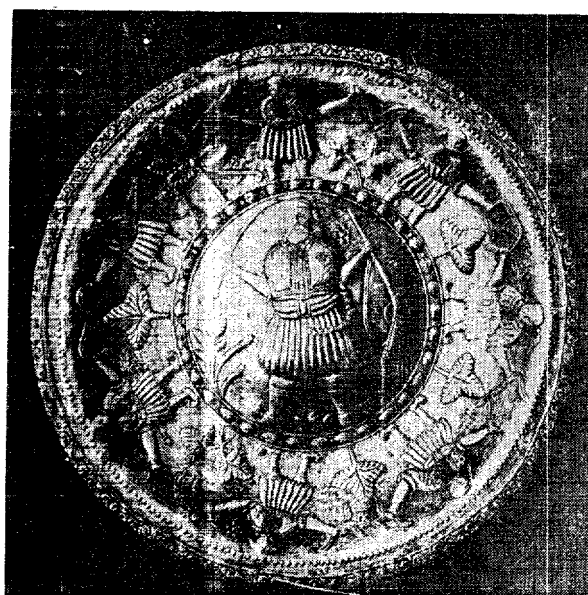
demand, such as the "alatzas" (a plain cotton cloth) and the "samaroskouti" (woollen material with a raised pile), the problem is one of proper organization. The use of looms with a large output could make "alatzas" a relatively cheap article within the reach of the low income population of Epirus, particularly if the right policy in the procurement of raw materials is followed. With regard to the "samaroskouti" which before the war had been introduced into the Athens market, this can be improved, so as to regain its former market, or even a larger one. It is worth noting that "samaroskoutia" woven from Australian wool, are sold in Epirus to-day at roughly 20,000 to 26,000 drachmae a yard, which is a very satisfactory price for a market such as Athens and could moreover be further reduced through proper organization.

2. Silver. There has always been a foreign market for the products of the Epirus silversmiths. At one time, this craft appeared to have confined itself to the production of filigree articles, in which about 150 craftsmen were engaged in Jannena before the war. To-day, thanks to various silversmiths who are in contact with the Athens market, the old craft of beaten silverwork appears to be reviving, and if the proper guidance is given, it is likely that Epirus silverware may gain a foothold in the U.S. market.

Apart from the foreign market however, it should be emphasized that local consumption has begun to be satisfactory, and the silversmiths of Epirus are starting to recover their former market in the capital.

Foremost among the problems of the Epirus silversmiths is that of the raw material. Following steps taken by the Ministry of Coordination, the French Laurion Company has agreed to supply the Silversmiths' Cooperative of Jannena with silver at the price of 545,000 drachmae per kilo, a reduction of roughly 24 percent in the former price. It is expected that if the supply of raw material continues at this price, it will be possible for the cost of production to be reduced, particularly if improved methods are used, in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Bonnard, the U.S. expert who visited Greece some months ago, on the invitation of the Ministry of Coordination.

A later example of Epirus silverwork, based on an old Souliot design.



BATTLE FOR SURVIVAL

3. Barrel-making. Barrel-making is one of the crafts practised in Epirus and is to be met with in the forests of Metsovo, where barrels are made in the home. An investigation carried out by the Ministry of Coordination revealed that the main factors determining the cost of production in this case are first the raw material, the cost of which would be considerably reduced through the improvement of communications through the forests, and secondly the iron hoops which account for 30 to 40 per cent of the cost.

As in other parts of Greece barrel-making is of great importance in Epirus, particularly in the mountain regions, for the transport of water and other products.

4. Wood-carving. No mention can be made of the artistic traditions of Epirus without including the ancient craft of the wood-carvers, of which a fine and imposing example is the altar-screen of Jannena Cathedral.

Unfortunately, under the existing provisions of the Recovery program, it is difficult to assist this art, unless it could be included in a tourist development program which would encourage the making of altar-screens for churches of historic interest. Considerable employment would be provided in this way, in view of the fact that the making of an altar-screen 27 metres by 4½ metres requires 4,500 days' wages, ranging from 45,000 to 70,000 drachmae.

Implementation of the Epirus Agreement

The implementation of the agreement is to be undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture which, as the executive organization, will set up a Home Industries Committee in Jannena and maintain contact with craftsmen and producers through a specially appointed manager and other personnel considered qualified to give guidance to the producers.

In view of the experimental nature of this agreement, it is provided that a Committee should be set up in Athens, consisting of representatives of the ECA Mission, the Ministry of Coordination and the Ministry of Agriculture, who will supervise the allocation of funds, in accordance with the letter and spirit of the Agreement. Funds are fixed at 400 million drachmae, to be made available in instalments, at the disposal of the Home Industries Committee in Jannena, through the Agricultural Bank and the Jannena Agricultural Fund. The Agreement will remain in force for six months.

Above: Old Epirus embroidery: late 18th Century (Benaki Museum).

Below: "Florin"



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THE PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION

MARBLE DUST TO IMPROVE DIET OF GREEK DAIRY CATTLE

SECTOR 12. It has been observed that dairy cattle in Greece were in the habit of chewing at whitewashed stone fences. This has been explained by Marshall Plan specialists here as being due to their need for calcium, an indispensable part of a healthy diet. A study of the subject was undertaken jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and advisers of the ECA Mission, as a result of which it was discovered that the most economical way of supplying calcium to Greek cattle was to make available ordinary marble dust, a by-product of the quarries on Mount Pentele.

Nearly all the dairy cattle in the Athens area are now receiving marble dust regularly, mixed with other feed, or poured into a trough.

It is hoped that this practice will be extended to the rest of Greece, through the circulation of a Marshall Plan supported booklet, "Feeding Dairy Cows," now under preparation by the Ministry of Agriculture.

INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION

SECTOR 24. On September 1st Mr. L. Malcolm Slaght who is in charge of the Greek Industrial Program at ECA Washington, arrived in Athens, to make an on-the-spot investigation of the problems of Greek industrial reconstruction.

Mr. Slaght is expected to stay for about one month, during which he will have meetings with members of the United States Mission and officials of the Greek government.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR HELLENIC STATE RAILWAYS

SECTOR 31. A new amendment to a project agreement between the Greek government and the ECA Mission increases funds originally approved under the agreement for the execution of secondary projects by the Hellenic State Railways from 37,361 million drachmae to 39,642.6485 million.

The increased funds will cover payment of miscellaneous expenses, including compensation, gang messes and the cost of equipment obtained.

THE ATHENS WATER SUPPLY

SECTOR 42. A technical firm from abroad is to be invited to Greece to make recommendations within a period of three months, on the best solution to the Athens water supply problem. This decision was taken at a meeting between representatives of the ECA Mission and of the Greek government, presided over by the Prime Minister. (See "Battle for Survival" No. 8, August 23rd, 1950).

Following this decision telegrams were sent by the Ministry of Coordination to the Greek Delegations in Paris and Brussels and to the Greek Embassies in London, Stockholm and Berne, asking for the earliest possible submission of offers from leading firms who would be prepared to undertake this work, from October 1st.

By the time the report is ready, it is expected that the Ministry of Public Works will have completed the final survey for the projects, so

that it will be possible for the improvement of the Athens water supply system to be financed forthwith.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON WATER SUPPLY PROGRAM

SECTOR 42. It has been decided to establish a special committee to direct the policy and program for water supply in this country. The purpose of the committee is to ensure that a single, uniform policy is applied by the various State services concerned with water supplies in municipalities and communities, and that their efforts are properly coordinated.

On September 2nd, the Minister of Coordination signed an order establishing, and defining the responsibilities of, a Central Council for Water Supply Policy and Program. The Council consists of representatives of the Ministries of Public Works, Reconstruction, Agriculture, Interior, Finance, Coordination and Welfare. The latter Ministry is to be represented so long as repatriation is in progress.

In addition to drafting the program, the Council will fix the order of priority for projects for which assistance is requested by municipalities and communities. It will also decide on the extent of assistance to be granted.

Assistance will be given to municipalities and communities after consultation with a local committee presided over by the Nomarch and consisting of local representatives of the Ministries of Public Works, Hygiene, Reconstruction, Agriculture and Welfare, to which the application will be submitted in the first place, through the local service of the Ministry of Public Works.

After applications have been approved by the Central Council, they will be passed to the Ministry of Public Works, which will be responsible for carrying out the State water supply program.

To avoid delay, full responsibility is to be taken over by the Ministry of Public Works by the end of December of this year.

The decision further provides that cases for which commitments have already been undertaken, shall be given priority. Priority will also be given to water supplies for repatriation villages, owing to the urgency of these cases.

ECA INVESTMENT TEAM TO VISIT GREECE

BRANCH 9. On September 11th, a team of officials of ECA Washington and the Office of the Special Representative will be arriving in Greece. The group will include Mr. Pierre Landry, Mr. Lyle Hayden, Mr. James Brooks, Mr. Henry Heuser, Mr. Hollis Chenery, Mr. David MacEachron and Mr. Joseph Mintzes of the Office of the Special Representative, and Mr. Carter De Paul of ECA Washington European Program Division.

The U.S. officials have already visited various other Marshall Plan countries to examine their programs. In Greece, in cooperation with the European Cooperation Administration Mission and the Greek government, they will examine the reconstruction programs for 1950-51 and 1951-52, as well as the overall program for the country, as regards allotment of foreign exchange, dollar and drachmae funds.

On their departure from Greece, the team will visit Turkey.